

Project Update: August 2011

Preliminary Results

A total of 13 previous nesting trees were identified with an attempt to capture birds during the breeding season. Out of this, three nest sites were found to be used by birds. However, a bird was only captured from one location and other two potential nest trees are quite big and that made climbing inaccessible. A bird was captured, and radio tagged. However, data could not download as the tag battery which has tagged to the bird was exhausted. That has hampered collection of habitats use data as well.



Breeding biology

Such information is never been recorded in the park or any parts of Bhutan scientifically. Data was collected in March, April, May and June 2011 during the breeding season at nest hole through observation from dawn to dusk. Majority of the food brought to the female and chicks by male are *Persea Charkeana*, *Persea odoratissima*, tree tomato, *Persea bootanica*, *Ficus roxburghii*, *Parasassafras confertiflora*, black drongo chick, caterpillar, *Ficus bengalensis*. Analysis on collected data is still underway.

Lessons Learnt from the field

Capturing bird is constraint in the field since most of the bird's nest in bigger and quite high up tree. During non-breeding season, capturing birds is not an easy task. Detecting signals when tag batteries are weak is one of the problems. Leeches, heavy rain, flies, allergic plants, river, steep and rocky terrains are the obstacle to the surveyors.